THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 141

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 5
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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

In inducement to get up clubs, we have fixed the following scale of prices, which are now as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
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Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Main street.

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German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

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Weiter & Co, Hardware, 13 & 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 34 Madison.

A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 22 Madison street.

Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 291 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McMahon & Odlin, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street.

McCaffey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. J. Rossel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 326 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Partee, Mather & Co, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

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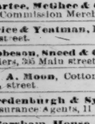
Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 311 Main street.

R. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September, ... 1867.
1st Kheshvan, 30th October, ... "
1st Kislev, 29th November, ... "
1st Tebet, 29th December, ... "
1st Shebat, 28th January, ... 1868.
1st Adar, 29th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 29th March, ... "
1st Eyar, 28th April, ... "
1st Sivan, 27th May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 26th June, ... "
1st Ab, 26th July, ... "
1st Elul, 25th August, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February ..... 1868.
Monday Thursday, 26th April, ... "
Good Friday, 10th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, ... "
Ascension, 21st May, ... "
Pentecost, 31st May, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ja12 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. George Melbrah, 32d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. in.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

UFRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. ∴ AND A. ∴ SCOTTISH RITE.

324 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. ∴ M. ∴; Charles M. Carnoll, 14th, Sec. ∴

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. ∴ M. ∴; A. S. Frankenstein, Sec. ∴

CASSIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh. ∴; ——, Sec. ∴

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. ∴ W. ∴; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec. ∴

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm. ∴; William V. Cheek. 32d, Sec. ∴

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm. ∴ in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg. ∴

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. de8 tf

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material. Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winds. S-roll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

TAILORING, SCOURING
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.
OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW!
SAVE A NEW SUIT ONE REPAIRED!
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. V. HANSON
Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANTHONY HOUSE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.
Good Fare and Careful Attention.
dec20

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. C. B. NORRIS.
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. ja2 lm w

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov21 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. ap6 nov22 dawly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Pyra Block. nov21

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 tf

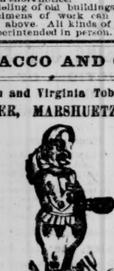
Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to the patron's interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
JOHN K. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of my work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.
THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.
PRIZES ALL CASH.
There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.
One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN MASONIC TEMPLARISM.
NO. 2.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.]

The warrant of the Encampment at Manchester, signed by "John Parker, S. G. A. C.," "Geo. Kitson, J. G. A. C.," and countersigned by Wm. Blanchard, Secretary of the Grand Lodge at York, on the 10th of October, 1786, shows this; for it is issued by "Edward Wolley, G. G. C.," "by the power and authority vested in us from the earliest ages of C. K, and derived to us from the successors of that worthy S. K. T., S. G. B., the first C. K. of Jerusalem;" and power is reserved to recall the warrant, if the R. E. should become "irregular or obnoxious to the Ancient Order of C. K." The letters C. K. are the initials of the French words, *Chevaliers Kadosh.*

Bro. ·. Yarker continues to say, in the same number:

"The Arch or Red Cross Degree appears, however, to be of old date in Scotland, for a correspondent of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, speaking of the Stirling Rock Chapter, which is believed to be the oldest in the world, though they have lost their minutes previous to 1743, says:

"It is well known that Bruce fostered the Templars, and that their headquarters was Stirling. It has therefore been believed that the ceremonial of the Royal Arch was imported from the East by the Crusaders, and worked up thereafter as a Masonic degree. We are more strengthened in this idea by having seen two rudely engraved brass plates about nine inches long by three inches broad. The ages of these plates is unknown, but they can scarcely be more modern than the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century. The one plate has reference to the first two degrees. On one side are the symbols of the Apprentice Degree, while the other has those of the Fellow-Craft. On the other plate, one side is devoted to the M. M. Degree, and on the obverse, at the top, are certain symbols with the inscription, "*Redd Cros or Ark*;" at the bott·m are a series of concentric arches, which might be mistaken for a rude *rainbow*, were there not a keyst·ne on the summit, indicative of an arch ·. In addition to what has already been described, on this side of the plate are, enclosed in a border divided into three equal divisions, certain other inscriptions, with the respective names of "Sepulchre," "Knights of Malta," and "Knights Templars."

"The Red Cross Degree here mentioned, in some versions, is o·similar to the old Arch Degree that it is quite possible that the Order of the Ancient Grand Lodge of the South was compiled from the Degree. It is said when three K. T.'s halting from different Encampments meet, they have the power to confer it. Generally it was conferred after the Templar. Half a century ago it was conferred at Warrington, and they have still the minutes; and the degree referred to the time of Daniel and the vision of Belshazzar, and was named the "Mysterious Red Cross of Babylon." I am told on respectable authority that at Eastwood, near Todmorden, they have separate Cork warrants for working conferred and encouraged; they may even gain triumphs, and be surrounded by troops of sycophants; but it is fortunate, it is satisfactory, that they cannot hide their infamy; it is beyond their power to conceal their knavery. The Ethiopian could as well change his skin, or the leopard his spots. They are soon seen in their true colors. They soon stand forth detected and exposed, and then, by a righteous retribution, shame and discredit overwhelm both them and their abettors. But our late brother had no disguise to take off. He was no moral assassin under a mask. He was no preacher of purity and righteousness, while inwardly he was full of corruption, and secretly practiced the grossest iniquities. His virtues and his sturdy independence reflected honor on our ancient institution. It is by such men that its stability is maintained, because it is by finding such men within its pale that the well ordered are induced to join its ranks.

From the third number of Bro. Yarker's article, we take the following:

"During the last century, the characteristics of the Order were the same, whether known as 'Ancient Masonry' in England, the 'Order of the Temple' in France, or as 'Rosicrucianism' in Germany and elsewhere.

"The Soy. Gd. Com. 33 [Dr. Henry Beaumont Leeson] informs us that the Constitution of the Freemasons of 1722 defines the privileges of the Knights S. H. ·. It is not improbable that the Rite of the old Rosy Cross philosophers was a modified form of Templary, for in the last century the Masonry passing under that name *included Templary.*

"Allusion was made, in the last paper, to the establishment of a Grand Conclave in London in 1791, and the following letter referred to shows that the origin of this step arose with Sir Thomas Dunckerly, a 'modern' Mason, who obtained admission among the Ancient, made many innovations on 'the body of Masonry,' *and formed the first Grand Chapters and Conclaves of the* Arch and Templary, which, under the 'Ancient' system, appear to have been ruled by the same Grand Master as the Craft Degrees.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE, "March 21, 1791.

"Most Excellent and Exalted Knights Companions of the Encampment of Redemption (being No 5 of England), held at the Golden Lion Inn, in the city of York:

"I accept with gratitude the confidence you place in me, as Grand Master by the will of God, of the most noble and exalted religious and military order of Masonic Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem. I must request that as soon as possible you send to me the names, ages, professions and residence of all the Knights of your Encampment, as I intend to have a register of our Order. Being Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons at Bristol, I was requested by the Knights Templar of that city (who have had an Encampment from time immemorial) to accept the office of Grand Master, which I had no sooner complied with, than petitions were sent to me for the same purpose, from London Bath, the first regiment of Dragoon Guards, Colchester, York, Dorchester and Bideford. I suppose there are many more Encampments in England, which, with God's permission, I may have the happiness to receive and assist. It has already been attended with a blessing, for I have been but two months Grand Master, and have already eight Encampments under my care. *I shall form a few statutes for regulating our Order*, as soon as I have appointed the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of England, to be held on the 24th June, annually, at London.

THOMAS DUNCKERLY.

The Bristol Camp above alluded to claims to date from a very remote period. They have "a document engrossed on parchment, and bearing the seals of the Order of Templars. Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and "Knights of Malta, *of the Knights Rosæ Crucis*, AND OF THE GRAND ELECTED KNIGHTS KADOSH, dated from our Castle at Bristol, the 20th day of December, 1780." And it refers to a previously existing document, called a CHARTER OF COMPACT. This document is signed by one Joshua Springer. As will be seen hereafter, the higher degrees, above alluded to, were worked by this and other Encampments, and also by the Encampment of Hull, as the minutes of 1802 of the Minerva Lodge mention the Templar Order, and the "*old English Herodim or Orange Masonry.*" The Ark, Link, and Mark were given, Sir Knight Dunckerly having been also elected Grand Master of these Orders.

"It is not probable that any very serious alteration was made in the working of the ceremonies of the Order by Sir Thomas Dunckerly, though alterations in the title, officers of the Order, etc., as will be seen, become apparent from this time. His Templar warrants also included the Rose Croix, etc.,—and he seems also to have altered the title to "*Masonic* Knights Templar *of Saint John of Jerusalem*;"—while the York Rite, owing to the difference in their Constitution as a parental authority, granted separate warrants for every Degree or Order they recognized."

* * *

"THOMAS DUNCKERLY.

"*Initium sapiente amor Domini.* In the name of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

[SEAL.] "In the east of London, a place full of Light, where reigneth silence and peace, but the darkness comprehendeth it not.

* * *

To those whom it may concern—GREETING:

Know ye that we Thomas Dunckerly, of Hampton Court Palace in the county of Middlesex, most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Royal Exalted, Religious and Military Orders of H R D M—K O D O H, *Grand Elected Knights* Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, &c., &c., &c., by the favor of His Royal Highness, PRINCE EDWARD, having received a petition from Sir David Torr and several noble Knights residing at and near the town of Manchester, humbly requesting a Patent of Constitution to open a Conclave or Chapter of Encampment under our sanction at the Grapes Inn, Manchester, aforesaid, we do hereby constitute and appoint the said Sir David Torr of Manchester our Deputy for opening and conducting the said Conclave or Chapter of Encampment, at the Grapes New Market Inn at Manchester, and do hereby grant to the said Sir David Torr, and the other noble Knights Petitioners and their successors full power and authority to assemble on the second Sunday in January, April, July and October, to install Knights Templars, &c., at their field of Encampment aforesaid, or at such other time and place as they and their successors, with the consent of us and our successors for the time being shall appoint. With such powers and privileges, prerogatives and communities, as do from ancient usage and of right belong to regularly established Conclaves or Chapters, and to Noble Knights of the Order, subject nevertheless to the ancient statutes, and ordinances of our predecessors or that may hereafter be enacted by us, and our successors in a Grand and Royal Conclave.

Given at London, aforesaid, in our Grand Field of Encampment this 23 h day of May, Anno Lucis 5797, Anno Domini 1797, Anno Ordinis 677, Anno Caballis 481.

WILLIAM HANAM,
Acting Grand Master."

"Trinity Sunday, May 23, 1791.

"SIR BAPTIST ROSICRETTI, G C."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[The following "Song for the Centenary of St. Marnock Lodge," composed by the Grand Bard, was sung by the author, to the air of "Maggy Lauder:"]

Lang syne, when dones auld Saints cam roun',
And carried blessings wi' them;
When eot and clachan, dale and down,
Were unco pleased to see them,
There came a saga far kwoker here,
If a hallowed name St. Marnock;
Whas venial light shone bright and clear,
And Christianised Kilmarnock.

He taught our sires th' gric and word,
That led th' true leal arith·r;
And counseled man to sheath his sword
And a' be friends thegither.
And this same text spred Scotland's fame,
From Labrador to Kharnac;
When Burns sent forth in words o' flame,
His soul daughts frae Kilmarnock.

St. Marnock's sons for lang worked on,
For foremost ranks aye striving;
And their Auld Mither, comfy yrone,
Was blythe to see them thriving.
But through a long and eerie night,
Time flew sles as a warlock;
And ettled sair to blot frae sight
The brethren o' St. Marnock.

But our Grand Master has renewed
Our famous ancient charter;
And wi' new brither love imbued,
We seek our love to barter.
Then brethren let your joyous shout
Be hea·d from Ayr to Darnock,
Come, three times three, come, bumpers out,
Hurrah for auld St. Marnock!

THE MASONS WE NEED.

From an Oration delivered before the Lodge of Journeymen Masons, (No. 8), Edinburgh, in honor of the memory of Bro. James Smith, for twenty-four years Treasurer of the Lodge.

"Our deceased Brother was a sincere, downright honest man. He was one of the few persons in the world to whom we would readily entrust our reputation. He had no flummery, no pretense. He made no promises which he did not realize. We were not deceived and disappointed by him. He did not come before us flaunting with Masonic knowledge, his Masonic services, and his attachment to Masonic principles. He did far better. He showed what the principles of Masonry are by his actions. He showed that its justice, its fortitude, its temperance, its truth, its brotherly sympathy and charity were the objects of his affection; that they were implanted in his nature and bore their legitimate fruits. He was, in short, a real man, and no sham. We have Freemasons now-a-days that can be regarded as nothing better than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals. Great is their noise, their display, and their pretended regard to the requirements of our Order; but strip them of the cloak which they wear, and you will find them full of fraud, falsehood, calumny, intemperance and even abomination. Such men are a disgrace and a source of weakness to the society with which they are connected. They may, it is true, sometimes receive appointments; they may be taken under the wing of men in power; they may be raised and encouraged; they may even gain triumphs, and be surrounded by troops of sycophants; but it is fortunate, it is satisfactory, that they cannot hide their infamy; it is beyond their power to conceal their knavery. The Ethiopian could as well change his skin, or the leopard his spots. They are soon seen in their true colors. They soon stand forth detected and exposed, and then, by a righteous retribution, shame and discredit overwhelm both them and their abettors. But our late brother had no disguise to take off. He was no moral assassin under a mask. He was no preacher of purity and righteousness, while inwardly he was full of corruption, and secretly practiced the grossest iniquities. His virtues and his sturdy independence reflected honor on our ancient institution. It is by such men that its stability is maintained, because it is by finding such men within its pale that the well ordered are induced to join its ranks.

JURISPRUDENCE OF THE ORDER.

Masonic law has little of the republican or democratic spirit about it. All greater principles, termed in Masonic parlance, *landmarks*, and most of the minor details of its governmental polity, are provided to our hands, as they were provided to our father's hands ages since, in the traditions and publications of the Order. Of all the wretched theories into which even some learned in the economy of Masonic government have been misled, none have been so pernicious in their results as that assumption which places the original and sole authority of Masonic government *in the consent of the governed.* This error strikes a blow at the very base of the structure on which government and order reats among men, the inviolable sanctity of law. It substitutes popular caprice for the authority of antiquity, and, perhaps, it is not too much to add, in view of the high and mighty purpose for which the Masonic institution was originally set up, *the authority of God.* It writes upon the sand of the wave washed seashore the laws which ought to be carved in the rock of eternal justice—*Anon.*

The Business and Railroad Prospects of Colorado.

About the middle of November last, the merchants of Denver City, Colorado, organized a Board of Trade and elected the usual complement of officers. John W. Smith, Esq., is President, and Mr. Henry C. Leach, formerly of St. Louis, Secretary. Since entering upon their duties, the executive and other officers have been untiring in their efforts to stimulate interest in the business of their city, both there and throughout the country, and as a means thereto have compiled statistics of the trade of Denver, which are published in the first annual report of their Board.

And though, as stated in their report, "the exhibit represents the last active year in the history of Denver, covering a period of Indian war, when the main lines of travel, east and west, were almost closed by Indians, and immigration virtually prohibited," the statistics disclose a healthy activity in business highly creditable to the new city. The following are the figures taken principally from official returns in the Assessor's office:

Gross sales of merchandise	$3,940 000 00
Cash paid for freight	1,500,000 00
Pounds of freight received	17,120,000 00
Sacks of flour sold	70,380 00
Cash value of lumber sold	850,000 00
250 buildings erected, valued at	722,980 00
Cash value of goods manufactured in Denver	887,000 00
Cash received for passengers by stage lines	501,801 00
Cash received for express matter	168,976 00
Gold shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co	1,500,000 00
Gold bought by banks	600,000 00
Gold and silver received by the United States Branch Mint	289,158 70
Average cash deposits in bank	641,000 00
Average loans and discounts by b'ks	398,000 00
Eastern exchange sold by banks	8,801,000 00
Am't cash paid over bank counts re	77,870,000 00

This amount does not represent the yield of gold for the Territory, nor even approximate to it, as over one-half the gold passes to the East in the hands of private parties.

The principal yield of gold is from the three counties of Gilpin, Clear Creek and Summit, and nearly all the gold from those counties is purchased at Central City.

Such is a statement of the business of a city, isolated from railroad communication and reached only by stages or wagons, across the Plains, where insecurity from Indians is added to the personal discomforts of travelers, or slow transportation of freight. Yet, despite all these drawbacks, the wealthy mines adjacent, with the vast freighting trade of the Plains, have made Denver a well-built, thriving city, with a business such as above reported by her Board of Trade. Though attaining her present growth while remote from railroad facilities, the past year has greatly hastened the extension of the National Pacific railway, and Denver, with all the rich mining regions of Colorado, has been correspondingly benefited. The Omaha Union Pacific, in its western course, at Cheyenne, passes within 110 miles of Denver, and the Union Pacific, Eastern Dision, though retarded in its construction, is, to-day, 300 miles nearer Denver, than a year ago.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CHANGE OF TIME.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON
RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2 34 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday)	8 30 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	3.10 p.m

The 2:00 p.m. train will not stop at Flag Station, Unionville, Lagrange, Moscow and Grand Junction. Connects with Mississippi Central going North. Junction Accommodation connects with Mississippi Central Railroad going North and South.

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.

TICKET OFFICES 278 Main street and at Depot. W. J. RO-S.
ja15 tf General Superintendent.

NO. 14 JEFFERSON STREET.
COME listen friends while I tell, my shop is it in the rear of the I X L. Gents, call around, I'll grind a razor, or, like Captain Bragg, a little more grape. I am on my own hook and on my own pins, my friends all say I'm a Conservative man. They may call me tant or what they choose, they will find that I am all right on the goose. I am a Southern man tho' I am not white, yet I think the South is right; they gave me meat and gave me bread, i am a-going for the south till I go dead. Then, gents, come around at morn or noon, and get Shaved or Pompooned.
ja15 tf WM. DEMOSS.

INSURANCE.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbooker Building.

Combined Cash Assets, - - $30 800,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets	$ 1,407,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets	1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets	300,000
North American Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets	17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets	3,000,000

ja12

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Charles Collins,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes,	G. W. McCarn,
P. H. Will's,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. B. Forrest,
Jacob Waller,	S. H. De Bo'ville,
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President ..... G. W. McCARN,
Vice Presidents ..... R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE,
Secretary ..... BEN MAY,
Treasurer ..... F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins,
Wm. H. Gatchell,	Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Mo ton,
Thos. Bonzy,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Ashero i,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Sands,	Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct3 tf 273½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct22 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.
jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets $3,765,503 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.
Assets $1,002,706 87

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets $1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital $500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and non-rebate dealing, and their large Cash Assets, command them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,889 39
Real Estate	248,991 02
Mortgage Bonds	65,550 00
Bank Stock	1,326,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,308 88
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	$4,650,939 27 377,698 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents.
nov9

CONSTABLE'S SALE—By virtue of an execution to me directed from the office of P. H. Heinrich, a Justice of the Peace, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following property, to wit: One Frame House, fronting on South street, lot No. 1, block No. Butler's subdivision, 50 feet front on South street, and running back 25 feet, together with the leasehold interest of Peter Dies in and to said lot, being a lease for twenty years, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of John L. Eichberg vs. Peter Dies.

This 4th day of January, 1868.
ja5 10t H. BENSDORF, S. C. S. C.

WHITEMAN BROS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.
MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

I WILL apply, at the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of James W. Williams, deceased. W. G. LANCASTER.
Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1868.
ja8 law1w*

Charleston Cotton Press.

WE are now prepared to compress Cotton day and night, at our new Press, northwest corner Memphis and Charleston Depot. Entrance on Adams street, and through the Depot grounds. We have abundance of room in the Charleston Cotton Shed for buyers to class their Cotton and make up their lists, free of charge. WALKHAM & GILL.
Memphis, January 4, 1868. Office No. 276 Front street.
ja4 3tod ☞ All city papers copy 30 days. ja4 30d

COTTON--COMMISSION

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.
W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Produce Generally.
Cements and Plasters.
☞ I sell for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices. Particular attention given to filling orders. Particular attention paid to Cotton and other Produce consigned to me. ja19 tf

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
328 FRONT STREET,
Ja1 1m MEMPHIS.

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT, LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Wors

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEES, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With the power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

ARE JURIES JUDGES OF THE LAW IN CRIMINAL CASES?

NO. 3.

We have changed many of our first opinions in the course of a life now somewhat long, but never those which we early entertained, not only in respect of the lawful and constitutional right and bounden duty of jurors in criminal cases to be the judges of the law and to decide it according to the mandates of their own consciences; but also as to the absolute necessity of the maintainance inviolate of that right, to the security of the liberty and life of the citizen, and the independence of a free press against the oppressions of the tyranny whether of one despot or of a triumphant faction.

It seems to us that those decisions of judges, in the courts of the States and of the United States, which deny this invaluable right of jurors, in criminal cases, to decide the law, are insolent usurpations of power, little less indefensible than those of the English judges who fined and imprisoned English jurors for acquitting contrary to their directions as to the law, or against what the courts deemed the proven facts. The judges and juries are alike creatures of the Constitution, each having an equal right to decide as to the extent of the prerogatives conferred upon them when they were instituted in England. The judge has to assume the whole question at issue, in order to give any judgment at all, as to the prerogative of the jury. Every jury has the right to say, with Lord DIGBY on the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford, in the House of Commons, on the 21st of April, 1641: "In prosecution upon probable grounds, we are accountable only for our industry or remissness; but in *judgment*, we are deeply responsible to Almighty GOD for its rectitude or obliquity. In cases of life, the judge is GOD's Steward of the party's blood, and must give a strict account for every drop." That is emphatically true of the jury; and no charge or direction of the judge can absolve their consciences of that tremendous responsibility. Every juror must endeavour to discharge his duty "to GOD and a good conscience," saying to himself, in the words of the same nobleman, "I do wish the peace of *God* to *myself*, and the blessing of Almighty GOD to me and my posterity, according as my judgment on the life of this man shall be consonant with my heart, and the best of my understanding in all integrity."

If the jury are not of right the judges of the law, why is it that counsel for the defence cannot be denied the right to read from the books, and to argue the law of the case, to the jury? In the *United States v. Wilson and Porter, Baldwin* 109, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Pennsylvania, the Court said to the jury, of the counsel in the cause: "In going to the verge of their rights, in appealing from the Court to the jury, *they have acted in the strict line of their duty*, from which they are under no obligation to depart." In the same case, p. 99, Judge BALDWIN had said, "We have thus stated to you the law of the case under the solemn duties and obligations imposed on us, under the clear conviction that in doing so we have presented to you the true test by which you will apply the evidence to the case; *but you will distinctly understand that you are the judges both of the law and fact in a criminal case*, and are not bound by the opinion of the Court: you may judge for yourselves, and if you should feel it your duty to differ from us, you must find your verdict accordingly." He told the jury that it was proper and better for the Courts to decide questions of law, and the jury questions of fact; "but," he said, "if you are prepared to say that the law is different from what you have heard from us, you are in the exercise of a Constitutional right to do so."

On the second trial the Court urged the jury to reflect upon the moral obligations that ought to induce them to take the law from the Court; out repeated that they had the power to decide on the law, and were not bound to find according to the Court's opinion; and he said: "Decide on the law and the facts as best comports with your sense of duty to the public and yourselves; act on the same rule under which you would be guided as a Magistrate or Judge on the oath and responsibility of office. Then you will not err."

In 1686, JAMES II determined to exercise the power of dispensing with the English penal laws against Catholics. "It would have been difficult," says MACAULAY, "to find in all the Inns of Court a barrister of reputation to argue in defence of a prerogative which the Sovereign, seated on his throne in full Parliament, had solemnly renounced a few years before. But it was not quite so clear that the King might not, on special grounds, grant exemptions to individuals by name." It is singular that the Great Historian should concede that the King could dispense with and abrogate acts of Parliament, in their application to a single person, if he could not do it for all the subjects under disability.

"The first object of JAMES, therefore," MACAULEY continues, "was to obtain from the Courts of Common Law an acknowledgment that, to this extent at least, he possessed the dispensing power.

There are three great Courts in England, in each of which sit four Judges. These are the King's Bench, the Common Bench or Common Pleas, and the Exchequer. The Judges of these Courts are called the Twelve Judges of England.

JAMES found that he had against him almost the whole sense of Westminster Hall. Four of the Judges gave him to understand that they could not serve his purpose. JONES, Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas was one. The King said to him, "I am determined to have twelve Judges who will be all of my mind as to this matter." "Your Majesty," answered JONES, "may find twelve Judges of your mind, but hardly twelve lawyers." He was dismissed, with MONTAGUE, Ch. Baron of the Exchequer, and two Puisne Judges, NEVILLE and CHARLTON. The Solicitor General, FINCH, was dismissed, and POWIS appointed, a man who had no qualification for the place except a servility extreme enough to have induced him to defend the legality of Military Commissions in a Republic where no law created them, if he lived in our day.

The preliminary arrangements were complete. There was a Solicitor General to argue for the dispensing power, and there were twelve judges to decide in favour of it. A case was at once made up. Sir EDWARD HALES, a Papist, had been appointed to the command of a regiment of foot. He had held his commission more than three months without taking the sacrament. He was liable therefor to a penalty of five hundred pounds, which an informer might recover by action of debt. A menial servant was employed to bring a suit for this sum, in the court of King's Bench. Sir EDWARD pleaded that he had letters-patent from the King, authorizing him to hold the commission notwithstanding the Test Act. The Plaintiff demurred, and thus presented the question whether this was a sufficient defense. Thus the simple question of law was raised, for the judgment of the Court. Judgment was given by HERBERT, Lord Ch. Justice, who announced that he had submitted the question to all the twelve judges, and that in the opinion of eleven of them, the King had the dispensing power. One only dissented, by collusion, that the Bench might *appear* to be independent. Courts may be *packed* as well as juries: and if the jury are *not* judges of the law, the direction of a packed Court, or of a notoriously incompetent and prejudiced knave like UNDERWOOD, is as binding on them as that of the most venerable of human tribunals, and they must murder in obedience to the mandate of the paltriest judicial pimp of power.

"His Majesty's gracious Declaration to all his loving subjects for liberty of Conscience," was issued on the 4th of April, 1687. Among other things, it declares that thenceforward the execution of all penal laws in matters Ecclesiastical, for non-conformity, should be and thereby was suspended, and that the oaths commonly called the oaths of *supremacy* and *allegiance* and the several tests and declarations mentioned in the acts of Parliament of 25 and 30 CHARLES II, should no longer be required to be taken, declared or subscribed by any one employed in any office or place of trust, civil or military, under the Government; the King promising to grant dispensations under the Great Seal, to all who should not take such oaths, or subscribe or declare such tests or declarations.

On the 4th of May 1688, it was ordered by the King in Council that the Declaration of 27th April 1683, which recited and renewed that of 4th April 1687, should be read in all Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom, on certain days; and the Bishops were required to cause it to be sent and distributed throughout their Dioceses, to be read accordingly.

WILLIAM Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, WILLIAM Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, FRANCIS Lord Bishop of Ely, JOHN Lord Bishop of Chichester, THOMAS Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, THOMAS Lord Bishop of Peterborough and JONATHAN Lord Bishop of Bristol presented a petition to the King, declaring their averseness to the distributing and publishing the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, for the reason, especially, that it was founded "upon such a dispensing power as hath been often declared illegal in Parliament, and particularly in the years 1662 and 1672, and the beginning of your Majesty's Reign:" wherefore they declared that they could not, in prudence, honour or conscience, make themselves parties to it by distributing it.

Upon this an information was filed in the King's Bench by POWYS, Attorney General, charging the Bishops with consulting and conspiring together to lessen the Royal authority, the regal prerogative and power and regimen of the King, and to infringe and elude his order, and that in furtherance and execution thereof, they, at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, on the 18th of May, 1688, unlawfully, maliciously, seditiously and scandalously fabricated, composed, wrote and published, a certain false, feigned, pernicious and seditious libel, under pretence of a petition, in regard to the King and his Royal Declaration and Order, (which petition was set forth in the information), in contempt of the King and of the laws of the Realm, etc., and against the peace, crown and dignity of the King.

The cause was tried in the King's Bench, before Sir ROBERT WRIGHT, Lord Chief Justice, and HOLLOWAY, POWEL and ALLYBONE, Judges, at Trinity Term, 1688, which commenced on the 5th of June. The Bishops were brought into Court on a Habeas Corpus to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to which they had been committed by a warrant of the Lords of the Privy Council.

The Bishops pleaded not guilty; and on the 29th of June the Jury was sworn. Sir ROGER LANGLEY was the foreman, and the others were Sir WILLIAM HILL, ROGER JENNINGS, THOMAS HARRIOT, JEOFFERY NIGHTINGALE, WILLIAM WITHERS, WILLIAM AVERY, THOMAS AUSTIN, NICHOLAS GRICE, MICHAEL ARNOLD, THOMAS DONE, and RICHARD SHOREDITCH, Esquires.

The writing of the petition was proven, but the prosecution failed to prove its *publication* in Middlesex, i. e., that the Bishops sent or delivered it to the King there; and the Chief Justice began to charge the jury and would have told them to acquit, because publication was not proven; but FINCH, one of their counsel, imprudently said that they could produce evidence that it was not published, and the Chief Justice caught at that, said they should have opportunity to produce such evidence, and stopped in his charge. The counsel for the Crown then sent for Lord SUNDERLAND, having learned that they could prove by him the publication; the Court waited until he came, and he did prove it. The question for the jury then was, simply and nakedly, whether the petition was libellous; and that depended upon the question whether the King had in law the dispensing power,—a pure question of law, and one already decided in the affirmative by the twelve Judges of England.

When Sir ROBERT SAWYER, in opening for the defence to the jury, after writing and publication proven, began to speak of the clause of the declaration that suspended the penal laws, the Chief Justice, speaking aside, said, "I must not suffer this; they intend to dispute the King's power of suspending the laws."

"Mr. J. Powel. My Lord, they must necessarily fall upon that point; for if the King hath no such power, (as clearly he hath not in my judgment), the natural consequence will be, that this petition is no diminution of the King's regal power, and so not seditious or libellous.

L. C. H. J.—Brother, I know you are full of that doctrine; but however, my Lords, the Bishops shall have no occasion to say that I deny to hear their counsel. Brother, you shall have your will for once. I will hear them, let them talk till they are weary."

FINCH argued boldly that the King had no dispensing power. He said that the power to abrogate laws was a legislative one; that all legislative power was in the King, Lords and Commons, and the King could not exercise any alone so that the power claimed could not be "a legal and true power or prerogative." He showed that in 1662 and 1672 Parliament had declared against it, compelling the King in the latter year to cancel his declaration and tear off of it the seal. POLLIXFEN, for the defence, said, in regard to the dispensing power, "This is a point of law which we insist upon, and are ready to argue with them;" and Mr. SERJEANT PEMBERTON argued at full length against the power, and denied that it existed.

Then the defence put in evidence the proceedings and acts of Parliament, at much length, from the time of RICHARD II, proving that the dispensing power did not exist and had been always denied; after which the case was argued. Mr. SERGEANT LEVINZ stated their case very accurately, when he said, that if this matter that was commanded the Bishops to do were something which the law did not allow of, the Bishops might lawfully petition the King to be excused from doing it; and he absolutely denied the existence of the dispensing power.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General argued as best they could in favour of the dispensing power; Mr. Justice POWEL saying aside to the Chief-Justice, during the speech of the latter, "My Lord! this is wide. Mr. Solicitor would impose upon us. Let him make out, if he can, that the King has such a power, and answer the objections made by the Defendant's counsel." And at last the Chief Justice said to the Solicitor-General, "Mr. Solicitor-General, I will not interrupt you; but pray come to the business before us; show us that this is in dimunition of the King's prerogative, *or that the King ever had such a prerogative.*

Mr. Sergeant BALDOCK, for the Crown, insisted that the dispensing power was not in question: but Mr. Sergeant TRINDER said, on the same side, that it was in question, and argued that the King had the power.

The Chief Justice declared to the jury that the dispensing power was out of the case. "'Tis only a word," he said, "used in the petition." So he gave no opinion on it, charging the jury that if they believed that the petition before them was the one that was presented to the King, that was enough, for it was a libel.

Mr. Justice HOLLOWAY put the case on the ground of innocence of intention or seditious motive. Mr. Justice POWEL saw no malice in it, and said, "We must consider what they say is illegal in it. They say they apprehend the declaration is illegal, because it is founded upon a dispensing power. . . I do not remember in any case in all our law, and I have taken some pains upon this occasion to look into it, that there is any such power in the King; *and the case must turn upon that, in short.* If there be no such dispensing power in the King, then that can be no libel which they presented to the King, which says that the Declaration, being founded upon such a pretended power, is illegal.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "this is a dispensation with a witness! It amounts to an abrogation and utter repeal of all the laws; for I can see no difference, nor know of none in law, between the King's power to dispense with laws Ecclesiastical, and his power to dispense with any other laws whatsoever: If this be once allowed of, there will need no Parliament, all the Legislature will be in the King; *which is a thing worth considering, and I leave the issue to* GOD *and your consciences.*"

ALLYBONE, J. charged the jury that the Bishops had meddled with that which did not belong to them, in taking upon them "in a petitioning way, to contradict the active exercise of the Government; and that this was a libel and seditious, whether true or false."

The jury went out to consider of their verdict, and stayed together all night, without fire or candle; and in the morning, on Saturday the 30th of June 1688, came into Court and returned their verdict NOT GUILTY. "At which," says the report of the trial, "there were several great shouts in the Court and throughout the hall."

MACAULEY's description of the effect produced by Sir ROGER LANGLEY's reply, as Foreman, "Not Guilty," is magnificent. He says: "As the words were uttered, HALIFAX sprang up and waved his hat. At that signal benches and galleries raised a shout. In a moment, ten thousand persons, who crowded the great hall, replied with a still louder shout, which made the old oaken roof crack; and in another moment the innumerable throng without set up a third huzza, which was heard at Temple Bar. The boats which covered the Thames gave an answering cheer. A peal of gunpowder was heard on the water, and another, and another; and so, in a few moments, the glad tidings went flying past the Savoy and the Friars to London bridge and to the press of masts below. As the news spread, streets and squares, market-places and coffee-houses, broke forth into acclamations. Yet were the acclamations less strange than the weeping. For the feelings of men had been wound up to such a point that at length the stern English nature, so little used to outward signs of emotion, gave way, and thousands sobbed aloud for very joy. Meanwhile, from the outskirts of the multitude, horsemen were spurring off to bear along all the great roads, intelligence of the victory of our Church and Nation. . . Many churches were open on that morning throughout the Capital; and many pious persons repaired thither. The bells of all the Parishes of the City and Liberties were ringing. The jury meanwhile could scarcely make their way out of the hall. They were forced to shake hands with hundreds. 'God bless you,' cried the people; 'God prosper your families; you have done like honest, good-natured gentlemen; you have saved us all to-day.'"

The verdict of the jury not only acquitted the Bishops, but condemned the Declaration of Indulgence; and the whole English nation had once more occasion to congratulate itself that in criminal cases an English jury *had* the *right* to decide the law even against the direction of the Court.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

THE PRESIDENT AND STANTON.

The impression now is, Mr. Johnson will not recognize Mr. Stanton in any official capacity, but transact all business pertaining to the War Department through the headquarters of the armies and officer in command, and in no event will any order issued by Stanton be recognized as official. It does not appear that Gen. Grant has had any communication with the President relative to what action should be taken in case the Senate should refuse to sustain Stanton's suspension.

The foregoing was telegraphed to the Associated Press. It shows that Grant is in the conspiracy to baffle and embarrass the President as much as possible. A special to the St. Louis *Republican* gives the particulars of Stanton's resumption:

The keys of the Secretary's private room, in the War Department, were handed to Mr. Stanton at 10 o'clock, and he took quiet possession, remaining there until 4 o'clock p.m., his usual hour for closing his day's labor. He drew pay, in the meantime, to the amount of nearly $3000 for the time during which he has been suspended. He was visited, at 11 o'clock, by Gen. Grant, who remained in conference with him for nearly an hour. He had interviews with other parties during the day, and in the evening issued an order to the employees of the Department, informing them that he was again at the head of affairs.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the 14th, Mr. Stanton was not present, and probably will not be present at any future meetings, as the President has more than once expressed his determination to this effect.

A petition in the House of Representatives was signed by every Republican member, asking Mr. Stanton to remain in the War office, and not to resign.

Bishop Simpson and Gens. Pope and Howard called at the War Department during the day and congratulated Mr. Stanton on his restoration, and the Radical Congressmen from Tennessee soon after called on him and asked his influence to continue the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

The dispatch says the President was as much surprised at some features of the transactions in the Stanton affair of the past forty-eight hours as any body, for it appears he had an understanding with Gen. Grant some time ago, and renewed its details, recapitulated from time to time, and finally repeated on Saturday last that he (Gen. Grant) would either hold on to the office as Secretary *ad interim* until the rights of Mr. Stanton should be adjudicated in court, in case the latter should demand possession of the Department, or else he would give the President timely notice of his intention to resign as Secretary *ad interim* and thus enable Mr. Johnson to appoint another to the office, who would refuse to surrender to Mr. Stanton until a decision could be had. As it was evident on Saturday last that the Senate would not sustain the suspension of Mr. Stanton, the President and Gen. Grant had another interview on the subject, and a full understanding, substantially as above set forth, was the result. It was also agreed that Gen. Grant, in company with Gen. Sherman, should call on the President on Monday (yesterday), to determine finally whether he would resign as Secretary *ad interim* or continue in the office and test Mr. Stanton's right as before stated. Gen. Sherman called on the Executive yesterday, but Gen. Grant did not. Meantime, on Sunday last, a suggestion had been made to the President by certain Senators, that if the name of Ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, should be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War, his nomination would probably be confirmed, and thus get rid of the Stanton embroglio at once. Mr. Johnson, however, proceeded to have the matter take the course he had decided it should, especially as he had no doubt of having the co-operation of Gen. Grant or another Secretary *ad interim*, in the manner before stated. What caused Gen. Grant to change his mind, or to depart from the arrangement, or why he did not notify the President of his intention to surrender to Mr. Stanton, has not transpired fully. The first notice the President had, however, of such change of purpose, was upon the receipt of the following note from Gen. Grant, to-day, at about 11:30 a.m.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, January 11, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States, in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

According to the provisions of section two of an act regulating the tenure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

This letter was handed to the President by one of Gen. Grant's staff, just one hour after Gen. Grant had surrendered to Mr. Stanton, and of course the latter was in possession of the War Department that length of time before Mr. Johnson was advised of what had transpired. It appears a certified copy of the Senate resolution was served upon each (Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton) last night about 8 o'clock, by Col. Forney, Clerk of the Senate, in person. A copy was left at the White House about 9 o'clock last night, but the President was engaged in the reception and he did not see it until 4 o'clock this a.m. What course will be pursued by either the President or Mr. Stanton, a few hours will determine. As yet there is no indication what is the final purpose of Mr. Stanton. The President's purpose will develop itself directly.

THE NEXT DAY.

The dispatch of last night furnished the President's view of the situation, and dispelled many of the prevailing stories. The President claims that he asked Gen. Grant if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make Stanton's suspension final, when the latter reiterated the promise previously made, that he would still hold on to the resignation as Secretary of War *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor, or to take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a *mandamus* to be served upon him to compel the surrender of the office; adding a promise to the President that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

General Grant on being shown the President's statement to-day, declares that at the interview on Saturday he did say he had not changed his mind; and also gave the President distinctly to understand that in case he (General Grant) received from the Senate an official notification that that body did not concur in the reasons given by the President for Stanton's removal, he (Grant) would be bound, under the Tenure-of-office Law, to at once withdraw from the War Department, and cease his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The President informs your correspondent that he did not so understand Gen. Grant. If he had known such was his intention, he should have relieved himself at once and placed a man in the War Department who would not have given up to Stanton.

Thus the matter stands. The President has issued no order yet prohibiting official intercourse with Stanton.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

RADICAL CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Natives and Importations Differ

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, January 17, seven p.m. The Radical State Convention, on the 15th, nominated for Governor, Gen. Powell Clayton; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Johnson, of Madison; Auditor, James R. Berry; Secretary of State, R. T. J. White; Treasurer, Henry Page; Supreme Judges, Lafayette Gregg, John McClure, James Thomas Elliott; School Commissioner, Rev. W. H. Gillam.

The Convention adopted a platform favoring immediate reconstruction on the Congressional plan, uniform taxation, the repeal of the special tax on cotton, free schools, and adjourned *sine die* amid great confusion and bad feeling between native and imported loyalists.

The Radical Congressional Convention nominated Jos. Hinds, of Pulaski, to Congress for the Second District.

In the Constitutional Convention, Cypert closed the debate yesterday with a splendid argument in favor of the adoption of the present State Constitution. The vote upon its adoption to-day was ayes 10, nays 53.

Hinds' resolution to memorialize Congress to remove the disabilities of citizens aiding reconstruction, was renewed, and passed to day.

Merrick, of Lafayette, was qualified without credentials.

The resolution to appoint three commissioners to inquire into the condition of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and report to the next Legislature, after considerable debate as to the rights of the Convention to consider such questions, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Supreme Court was crowded this afternoon with many of the most distinguished members of the bar, now in Washington, to hear the argument connected with case 380, *ex parte*, Wm. H. McCardle, an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. It will be remembered that McCardle was gusted and imprisoned by order of Gen. Ord, and ordered to be tried by a military commission, on the charge of hindering Reconstruction by certain publications in a paper at Vicksburg, of which he is editor. The accused was held to bail to await further proceedings, in the sum of $2000.

The motion argued to-day was as to giving an early hearing to all the principles involved. Senator Trumbull appeared for the Military authorities. He contended that this was not in any sense a political question, nor was it of such a criminal character as required the Court to give it preference. Besides, the accused being now at liberty, though under trial, is suffering no grievous hardships. Judge Black took issue with Trumbull, and argued that the interests, not only of McCardle but all the citizens of the United States, were involved in the question, and he insisted that the liberty of a citizen was the most precious of all blessings. He did not ask an early consideration of the case as a favor, but as a matter of justice.

Judge Sharkey briefly showed the importance of the course suggested by Judge Black.

Mr. Hues, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion for an early trial, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

Egbert H. Gonden was confirmed yesterday by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of Martin, removed. Martin, it will be recollected, is the man who recently shot Judge Busteed.

The Committee on Ways and Means adopted this morning in the Committee the following resolution, "in order to guide the Committee in the amendments to the Internal Revenue laws:"

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that $100,000,000 be considered as the amount necessary to be obtained from the internal revenue taxes, and the same shall as far as practicable be collected from, first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors. Second, tobacco and manufactories of tobacco. Third, by stamps. Fourth, by special taxes. Sixth, by dividends. Seventh, for luxuries and amusements. Eighth, banks and railroads. Ninth, gross receipts. Tenth, legacies and successions, leaving the lowest possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits, or relieving that class of interests entirely.

The State Department has received a dispatch from San Francisco stating that an assay of gold from Alaska, gives $2000 per ton.

General Sewell, Assistant Inspector General, reports under date of Vicksburg, January, 8, that an unsettled state of affairs exist, with great destitution, but no starvation, and that comparatively few plantations will be worked during the ensuing year, though more attention will be paid to the cereals. Few contracts are as yet being made with the negroes, and he could find no evidence of the truth of the assertion that the planters are determined by a concerted action, to force the negroes to work for lower wages. He thinks it will be necessary for the Government to issue a limited number of rations in the river districts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; but in the interior there is little apprehension of suffering. He gives the report that an agent of the Bureau at Lake Providence, Louisiana, had absconded with $5000, deposited with him by the negroes; and concludes by saying that there never was a time when the Bureau was more needed than at present.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—The State Senate has passed a resolution commending the United States Senate for reinstating Stanton.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—The river is still falling with seven feet in the canal by the mark. The steamboat business is extremely dull. The weather is clear and quite cold.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Hon. W. T. Hamilton was elected United States Senator to-day on the first ballot. The vote stood—Hamilton, 56; Swann, 46; Judge Munich, 5.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Storrett & Beatty, hardware dealers; Levy & Co., tinware; Whitmarsh & Co.'s leather and belting establishments, were burned last night. Loss, $172,000. Insurance, $106,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool and Queenstown the 5th, reports that she saw on the January the 8th a burning ship. She could not ascertain her name, but there was nobody on board.

Judge Blackford to-day dismissed the libels against the steamship City of Paris, Manhattan and others, on the ground that the act of Congress relative to carrying an excess of passengers, applied only to sailing vessels.

John Jacob Astor died to-day, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Gen. J. B. Magruder, late of the Confederate States Army, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Government to-day in the United States Circuit Court.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton, fully ½c higher; sales, 7000 bales; uplands, 17c. Rice, firm; Carolina, 10@11c. Coffee, steady. Cuba sugar, 11¼@11¾c. Molasses, quiet but steady. Flour, dull and a shade easier. Wheat, dull. Corn, dull and lower, $1 25@1 27.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Money, very easy; call loans, 5@6; sterling, dull and unchanged; gold, 38½@38¾; new Tennessees, 60½; Missouris, 100.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 17.—Information from Teneriffe states that a violent hurricane occurred there recently. Houses were unroofed, and ships driven ashore and demolished. Loss not known.

The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in this market, the proceeds whereof are to be applied to improving navigation at the mouth of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shaughai state that another battle had been fought between the Rebels and Imperialists at Shin Tang, and the Imperialists under Fos Tai were again defeated.

CORK, January 17.—A vial of Greek fire was thrown, yesterday, at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite.

DUBLIN, January 17, 12 P. M.—At the examination of Lennor yesterday Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot at, and a woman swore they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

FLORENCE, January 17.—Sale of ecclesiastical estates so far has proved very productive.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Speaker announced that the regular business in order during the morning hour would be the call of the Committees for reports of a private character.

On the motion of Butler, the Senate's amendment to the deficiency bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Several private bills were then passed, and on the motion of Washburne, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session to-morrow should be for general debate.

Bingham suggested, and it was agreed to, that the debate on the reconstruction bill should go on to-day, and that the subject might also be discussed to-morrow; and that the previous question shall be considered, as seconded, on Monday, at the afternoon hour.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back a substitute for the anti-Contraction bill, with a recommendation that it be now concurred in. He proceeded to explain the difference between the proposition of the House and the Senate, saying the Senate substitute accomplished, but by a vague phraseology, what the House bill accomplished in a plain, direct and unmistakable manner, and that the Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending a non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment. The amendment was non-concurred in and goes back to the Senate.

The House at half-past one resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, and on which Boutwell was entitled to the floor; he, however, yielded twenty minutes to Garfield, who addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Prime, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands of Beaufort District, S. C.; after which the House adjourned.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 17.—The correspondence between Gen. Meade and Gov. Jenkins is published. Gen. Meade considers that the ordinance passed by the Atlanta Convention to levy and collect a specific tax defraying its expenses, and requiring the Treasurer of Georgia to advance $40,000, to be replaced when the specific tax is collected as an appropriation made by law, in the sense used by the Georgia constitution, which provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law. Meade therefore requests Gov. Jenkins to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount called for by the Convention. He further says that he is clearly of the opinion that the Convention is authorized by the reconstruction acts to exercise such legalized power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties imposed upon it by said acts. He cites as a precedent for his action and support the Reconstruction Convention appropriations made by the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and concludes by asking the co-operation of the Executive Department in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties devolving upon him.

Gov. Jenkins, after mooting the substance of Meade's communication, says that after a careful consideration of the whole subject, and with the clearest convictions of duty, he declines to comply with Meade's request, and thus states his reasons for refusing it at some length:

1. He considers the question as arising under the Constitution of Georgia, adopted in '65, and under the Constitution of the United States, both of which he has sworn to preserve, protect and defend. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature, and the Convention not having been called in accordance with the Constitution, but by Congress, cannot by its simple act, appropriate money from the Treasury of Georgia, and cannot confer on its agents any larger powers than are possessed by it; and he does not consider the ordinance of the Convention as made by law.

2. There is nothing in the reconstruction acts which saddles the Treasury with the cost of the novel enterprise the Convention is engaged in. They provide that the Convention shall levy a tax for the express purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention.

3. Apart from the constitutional principles involved, the liabilities of the State, which are now pressing upon the Treasury, would not warrant him in authorizing the Treasurer to advance the money to the Convention.

Meade receives the communication of Gov. Jenkins with profound regret, and says he considers his action an impediment to reconstruction, and does not feel called upon to answer his arguments, and removes him from office as Governor of Georgia with regret, entertaining for him high personal respect, as both are acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17.—The Convention to day adopted the rules of order and elected J. W. Price, of Wilmington, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Committee on the Convention made a report in reply to an order of a Convention requiring the Committee to draft a Constitution.

Rodman, of Beaufort, offered a resolution providing for the relief of the people. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Boyd, of Cleveland (Conservative), offered a resolution declaring that the people of North Carolina are sincerely desirous of resuming their constitutional relations with the Government and the States, and they acknowledge the power of Congress to enforce the reconstruction acts; but they believe them unwise, unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive; which was laid over.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17.—In the Convention to-day Parker introduced an ordinance to establish a Homestead law, excepting property to the amount of $2500, from levy or seizure. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Healey proposed an ordinance to declare all outstanding obligations, for the purchase of stores, null and void; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Langley introduced a resolution declaring the public good required that all ideas of further confiscation or further disfranchisement be abandoned, which was laid on the table. The ayes and nays being called for on a motion to reconsider, it was lost by a vote of 61 nays, 46 ayes. Gov. Orr addresses the Convention, by invitation, to-night.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17.—The Convention to-day adopted, with some dissenting votes, a resolution thanking Gen. Meade for the course he has pursued in regard to reconstruction.

The President laid before the Convention a letter from a Connecticut firm, engaged in the importation of guano, stating that they had lost an order from Savannah for 3000 barrels, and could not collect for what they had already furnished Georgia planters, on account of the action of the Convention forbidding legal collections, and protesting against such action, as tending to destroy the credit of the South.

Three additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, MISS., January 17.—In the Convention to-day the following were referred to the appropriate committees. To appoint a special committee to inquire into the expediency of removing to some more loyal and convenient place. An ordinance forbidding corporations, etc., from levying a poll tax exceeding one dollar. Also a resolution authorizing the Legislature to provide for repairing the Mississippi river levees, and denouncing the grievous levying of poll taxes. An ordinance declaring that among other essential qualifications for election to the acceptance of the civil and political equality of all men and an obligation never to countenance the secession of States from the United States.

Also a resolution requesting the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance providing for the abolition of the County Courts, and for enlarging the powers and jurisdiction of Magistrates.

The following were

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors of Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
ja15 tf

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
W. L. STEWART.
ja13 tf

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja14 tf

FOR COUNTY REGISTER, COL JOHN MARTIN, Sr., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention.
ja12 tf

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja11 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13, ON Monroe street. Apply at J. WETTER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe street. ja12 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 20 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street.

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayou Gayoso, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARTIES WISHING TO RENT will call at 14 Monroe street.
de27 tf

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. de6 tf

FOR RENT—A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A tavern or one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar. Apply to M. L. MEACHAM, No. 9 Union street.
oct2 tf

FOR RENT—A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
C. G. HODGE, JR.
oct4 tf

FOR RENT—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for the year 1868. This farm had about 400 acres in cultivation the present year, and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and has plenty of house room on it for a large number of hands, now on the place, and wishing to remain on it. The place has a fine new 6in House and fixtures on it, and also three large Cisterns. I will rent either the land and stock, if not all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to J. W. Hunt, on the place, or to the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss.
C. W. HUNT.
de7 tf delsatim

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Geo. M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned.
O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. jn4 2w

WANTS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Engine, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. jan11 2w

WANTED—A small FURNISHED HOUSE, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a prompt tenant. Address "A. F.," Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board for three persons, at a reasonable rate. Address "G," Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such for selling, will address Office No. 14, Weldon Block, Main street. jan4 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. jan4 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply at No. 53 Main street, or this office. ja3 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. GOWDY,
dec7 tf&w Box 1, Sta. Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by a sub bid citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. se22 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—Of MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Harrison, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1856. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address H. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188.
jan3

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND REGALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

LOST.—IN GOING FROM APPEAL OFFICE next the Clay Building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg coal, all orders with which I may be favored.
H. A. PACKER,
ja12 1m Coal Dealer.

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gambrell. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to the store house gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. ja15 1m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. R. Chandler vs. D. M. Leatherman.

BY virtue of an execution in above cause, I will offer and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Courthouse door, city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee,

On Monday, January 27, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., the following described property: One Brown Bay Horse and one Buggy and Harness, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Law Court of Memphis against said D. M. Leatherman, as above praying.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff S. C.
By JAMES H. SWAN, Deputy Sheriff.
January 14, 1868. ja15 10t

AROMATIC VEGETABLE Soap Combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accomd't'n (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m
Night Express	5:40 p.m.	9:10 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:25 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Mail Express, to Ex Sunday	10:50 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	5:45 a.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New Yo k, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:45 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, South Carolina and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whiterivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

H. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at No. 13 Jefferson street.

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 15 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents.

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.
JNO. AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Criminal Courtroom, Greenlaw building, to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Mason.

REV. L. C. RANSOM, pastor, will preach at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, to-day (Saturday) at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper Sabbath morning.

THE SPRING SESSION OF W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday, the 27th of January. The finest building, and the leading school in the South for young ladies. ja18 1w

PERSONAL.—Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, and Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., are at the present time guests of the Bayou House.

BEHIND TIME.—Anegro named Irving Wallace was entrusted with a valise, which he failed to deliver.

MORE STEALING.—Yesterday morning two single-breasted frock coats were stolen from the store of Morris Taylor, on Madison street.

WHERE'S YOUR MULE?—Night before last a mule was stolen from the residence, on Vance street, of Capt. Briggs, of the firm of Norton & Briggs.

OUT OF COAL.—A negro named Henry Anderson was engaged to deliver a load of coal, but was unable to finish the job because he was required to go home sick, and then unloaded it at his own door or that of one of his friends. He is a candidate for a just reward for forgetfulness.

STEALING.—Pat L'Estrange stole a pocket book containing $300, and a silver watch, from W. B. Jeffers, at Stephenson Depot, some ten or fifteen miles from the city, and, with a negro, made tracks for Memphis. There is a vigilant lookout for the thief.

SHOOTING.—Moses Vincent, colored, was arrested for shooting another negro on Saturday night, on St. Martin street. He will have a hearing before 'Squire Hall on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—Martin McCormick, a hackman, yesterday, in front of the Greenlaw Opera House, while removing his pistol from one pocket to another, accidentally shot himself in the thigh, barely missing the femoral artery. The wound is severe but not dangerous.

CONCEALED WEAPON.—A genteel looking man drew a pistol last night in the outer lobby of the latter, and remarked that nobody had any business with him, when an officer tapped him on the shoulder and informed him he was wanted. A forfeit of twenty-five dollars was put up for his appearance this morning to answer.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was a brilliant day, with a warm and glowing sun, but a keen air made it rather uncomfortable in the shade. Walking was not agreeable, as where the snow and sleet had been pressed under foot the thaw made it slippery, and pedestrians had no alternative but to wade.

CITY CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the City Conservative Executive Committee will be held this evening at 4 o'clock, at the office of Mr. Geo. H. Monsarrat, Titus Block, Jefferson street. Members are urgently requested to be present.
R. D. BAUGH, Chairman.
J. M. KEATING, Secretary.

BUSINESS.—Throughout the city yesterday business was generally quiet. In view of the probability of the Ohio river closing with ice, holders of meats, that had been inclined in the morning to a small diminution of prices, stiffened up, and made material advances. The demand is not sufficient to warrant a much further rise, for if the people were not comparatively supplied, the *abundant* scarcity of money would bar heavy transactions.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN.—James Newton:—a reputable gentleman with whom he lived last year, certifies to us that he is entirely honest, industrious and intelligent, and in every respect trustworthy. He voted the Conservative ticket, and wants a place where he can do in-doors work, and being at present in very robust health, who has a place for him? His recommendations can be seen at the editorial rooms of the APPEAL.

A FIGHT AND PISTOLS DRAWN.—Yesterday Mr. John Somerville and Mr. Julius Debois called to see Judge Leonard on some probate business. Before entering upon the business a conversation took place relative to some remarks Leonard had made about Debois. Leonard denied the impeachment, and upon provocation Somerville knocked him down. Leonard drew a pistol, when Somerville and Debois each drew one, when they were interrupted by official interposition. We did not learn that any arrests were made.

BURGLARY.—Night before last the confectionery of Mr. John B. Gatti, on the northwest corner of Court and Second streets, was entered and about $50 worth of tobacco, cigars, sardines, etc., abstracted. The lock of the door was broken, but a bar held it fast, and the window was then tried, and by breaking the glass an entrance was effected. Removing the obstructions the articles were removed through the door. This is the sixth time this thing has happened, and all the more singular as a private watchman is engaged to have an eye upon the premises. Here is a good field for a clever detective to work upon.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors:* It is not only important that the Conservative party should triumph in the coming county elections, but it is also necessary that good men and true—of the Conservative party—should be chosen. Recognizing this as the fundamental truth, I respectfully propose the name of George C. Holmes as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. In proposing his name, I represent the sentiments of hundreds. Mr. Holmes is too well known to need any further remark. He is the worthy son of a noble sire, (the late Geo. L. Holmes), and is as extensively and favorably known as any young man in our county. The nomination will carry with it an almost universal indorsement. His integrity is of the highest order, and in such a position such a man is needed. On the score of availability and capacity, no man in the county can excel him. Let us hear from Mr. Holmes as to the candidacy.

GRAND LARCENY.—A negro, Irvin Walter, was yesterday committed by Esquire Black, and another, Albert Hays, was committed by Esquire Miller, for stealing a watch.

THE rapid sales at auction of the stock of furniture, carpets, etc., in the warerooms of John A. Dickinson, No. 260 Second street, is an evidence that the goods are being knocked down cheap, and advise our friends to attend the sale this morning at 10 o'clock.

WILL Mr. John Donovan, the present popular and efficient Clerk of the Criminal Court, be a candidate for re-election? The persevering and untiring efforts of Mr. Donovan in the late municipal election contributed in a great measure to the success of the Conservative cause. As a mark of our approbation (should he become a candidate) he will receive the hearty and cordial support of the Conservatives of Shelby county.
CONSERVATIVE.

SKATING AT HOPEFIELD.—An excursion party will go over this moning on the Nevada, foot of Adams street. There was splendid skating yesterday, the lake being one sheet of smooth and strong ice its entire length. Those not already provided with skates, will find a capital assortment at Choate & Co's, No. 232 Front street, just above Jefferson, where the latest and best patterns may be had. This affords a fine opportunity for those who enjoy the pastime, and is superior to any "rink" that private enterprise and speculation have provided in the great cities.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY AT JACKSON. Some few weeks ago our readers were informed of a daring robbery of the Southern Express Company at Jackson, Tenn., the safe being carried out of the town, blown open, and about $5000 abstracted. Two men, Reagan and Creighton, well known here, were arrested on suspicion, and the circumstances sufficiently strong to hold them to bail in the sum of $5000 each, which they gave. The Court is now in session at Jackson, and the Grand Jury found a true bill against the accused. Reagan did not come up to time, and when inquired for had vamoosed. Creighton was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which he was sent to jail. By his flight Reagan forfeits his bail of $5000, and the Judge ordered an execution to issue against his bondsmen, who are understood to reside in this city. It was rumored that his sureties here would give $500 for his apprehension, but it has not reached us in such shape as to be deemed reliable.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT SHOPS.—As the Board of Aldermen had this matter before it, and have already taken some action, it may not be out of place to say that a similar imbroglio exists at St. Louis. There was a meeting of the butchers on the night of the 14th, and petitioned the Council on the subject, and take very strong grounds. The *Democrat* of the 15th has the following in reference to the subject. The war between the butchers and the owners of meat shops goes bravely on. The butchers holding stalls in the market claim that the ordinance prohibiting meat shops shall be enforced, and they assert that in consideration of the rents paid by them to the city for market stalls, they are entitled to protection against the competition of unauthorized meat shops. Both parties have organized and held meetings, and able lawyers have been engaged on both sides of the controversy. The meat shop men claim that they have a constitutional right to sell meat in any part of the city, and that the restriction attempted to be placed upon their business is illegal. One or two suits are pending in the courts, and in time there will be a judicial decision of the question."

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF US ELSEWHERE.—The "city" editor of Cairo is something of a wag—at least he thinks so, and semi-occasionally amuses himself if not his two or three dozen readers with a sling at Memphis; being attracted by the sensational head-lines adopted by our local press to set off some startling incident, as children are interested in pictures of toy books. We except to the industrious gathering of a single day, perhaps *slightly* exaggerated, being taken as a sample of *every* day's doings. The immense number of negroes out of employment and the more than ordinary influx of desperate adventurers seeking some field for operations, the general demoralization of the country north of us, flooding Southern cities with the offal of society, which is driven by the rigors of the season to seek a milder clime, have given this city more than its fair share of the worst kind of a floating population and multiply crime. The sarcasm of the Cairo editor with which he introduces his "elegant extracts" is a harmless ebullition of fancy, and was no doubt keenly relished by the writer. Probably if he were to hunt up the incidents transpiring in his own vicinity as industriously as the "locals" here collect the "transactions" of this meridian, the Peninsular city, once pelept "Eden" by "B. 2," might be found as vulnerable as other parts. To show what is thought of us elsewhere we ventilate his *morceau* of *Lovely Memphis.*—The Memphis husband who leaves his family in the morning for a day's out door business, not unfrequently returns at night without a single bullet hole in the house or the end of an eye, ear or any portion of his proboscis. Negroes frequently walk three squares without being knocked down or shot at. Ladies on the street can escape insult for a full half hour, and children sometimes effect a street crossing without being run over by dashing omnibuses or fast trotting "turnouts." . . . A *merry* pace is Memphis truly. The following "head lines" taken from a late number of the *Avalanche* indicate the character of the local items furnished in a single day. To those unacquainted they disprove our claim to "loveliness" for Memphis we desire to say, that Memphis is a large town; and that it is worth remembering nobody gets whipped unless he deserves whipping; there are victors as well as the vanquished. But to begin: "Cushioning Affray;" "A man dangerously cut on Beal street;" "Fight—A man badly beaten with an iron poker;" "Wood thief;" "Mute thief caught;" "Obtaining a gold watch on false pretences;" "Almost a shooting affair;" "Stock stolen;" "Shooting affray, just below the city." Besides these, other offenses against law and decency were committed such as the pistolling of a negro by a practice law in the city courts; the larceny of a lot of bacon by a lot of negroes; the sacrilege of "prayer" by some sort of an association, and the mention of Judge Hunter's name in a respectable connection! We have a standing bet that *every* Memphis paper opened in our office contains the details of a shooting or cutting scrape. On *two* occasions we have lost; on *fourteen* we have won! Memphis *is* "lovely for a fact!"

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER—THE LAST NIGHT OF MR. BOOTH.—It must have been most gratifying to Mr. Edwin Booth, that his benefit should have drawn such a brilliant audience as graced the Theater last evening. The play of the *Lady of Lyons* was never so well represented here. The whole company seemed to feel the proper *esprit*, and to exert themselves. We do not wish to appear captious, but the "Widow Melnotte" was not properly represented. In the hands of Mrs. Hoffman, she never failed to draw repeated rounds of applause, for it is full of pathos and expression. Mr. Mitchel was a much better "Damas" than "Polonius," and Mrs. Moore made a capital "Madame Deschappelles." Mr. Anderson's "Beauseant" and Mr. France's "Glavis," as well as Mr. Brown's "Gasper," were all well performed. We have before spoken of Mr. Booth and Miss Mary McVicker, as "Claude" and "Pauline." We do not expect ever to see an improvement upon either. This evening will close the engagement, when Mr. Booth will appear as *Richard III*, in which character, we understand, (we did not see his "Richard" last week), that he is preeminent. Will there be breathing space left? We commend the Second Tier, commonly called the Family Circle, to those not accustomed to stand. It is altogether preferable to clogging up the lobby. Those who are not so fortunate as to secure seats should take our advice.

A NEW and charming *danseuse* in Berlin has most mysteriously disappeared, and her enthusiastic admirers are disconsolate. The police are ransacking the city and the adjacent country for the new Ginevra.

It is thought that a money chest had more to do with the disappearance, than such "an old oak chest" as closed upon the unfortunate Italian girl; and instead of being lost to her bewildered lover, the *premiere danseuse* is enjoying a delicious vacation, surrounded by luxury, with an admiring swain, more lucky than the rest, at her feet.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Kelly's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Sporting Times, Waverly Magazine, Wilkes Spirit, Harper's Bazar, La Crosse Democrat, London Punch, Godey's Lady's Book for February, and dailies from everywhere; also Diaries for 1868 selling off at low prices. Now is your time to invest.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*C. F. Twigg, Judge.*—The following treason cases were dismissed from the docket by the District Attorney:
United States vs J. J. Davidson.
Same vs T. T. Kirtland.
Same vs Wylie Higgs.
Same vs E. S. Hamilton.
Same vs John Johnson.
Same vs J. W. Sellers.
Same vs Egbert E. Tansill.
Same vs John P. Johnson.
Same vs Charles Perdieu.
Same vs Timothy Stewart.
Same vs John B. Farmer.
Same vs John Mitchell.
Same vs Isaac J. Williams.
Same vs Horace Briggs.
Same vs Wm. E. Martin.
Same vs Charles Robinson.
Same vs Davis Winsett.
Same vs Edward Daily.
Same vs John Cobb.
Same vs Allen Adams.
Same vs Thomas J Finnie.
Same vs Thomas Watkins.
Same vs John Cameron.

A *nol pros.* was entered on yesterday in cases against the following named persons for violation of the revenue laws:
United States vs George J. Gillham.
Same vs A. Dauriac.
Same vs H. F. Farnsworth.
Same vs Philip Brady.
Same vs T. O'Donnell.
Same vs A. G. Yaccaro.
Same vs M. Pyne.
Same vs Hewett & Schooles.
Same vs Frank Carney.
Same vs John Devoto.
Same vs Page & Co.
Same vs J. Collins & Son.
Same vs H. Delap.
Same vs A. G. Waterhouse.
Same vs R. K. Turnage.

The following named parties filed their petitions in bankruptcy since January 11, 1868:
Wm. M. Tidwell, Madison county.
Lewis & Shepard, Obion county.
R. P. Wilkerson, McNairy county.
Benjamin Davidson, Madison county.
John R. Woods, Hardeman county.
Royal Bill, Shelby county.
T. B. Wade, Fayette county.
M. L. Chambers, Fayette county.
Isaac Isaacs, Shelby county.
E. P. Churchill, Hardeman county.
M. Wattington, Hardeman county.
Joseph T. Jackson, Madison county.
Freeman & Co., Shelby county.
A. A. Newman, Shelby county.
John H. Hester, Fayette county.
The following cases have been set for trial January 29, 1868:
United States vs. J. Wolff.
Same vs. B. Lake.

To day a peremptory call of the criminal docket will be had. All parties must be present to answer or forfeitures will be taken against them in all cases.

LAW COURT.—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The argument in the case of Benjamin Johnson vs. M. J. Wicks, et. al., was not concluded on yesterday; it will be resumed this morning. At the conclusion of the same motions will be heard, and the roll of attorneys will be called by the clerk, commencing at letter A. In the case of Johnson vs. Wicks et. al., the plaintiff sues the defendants in damages for $10,000—claiming that in 1861, the defendants, acting as a vigilance committee in Memphis, took from his premises some $16,000 in gold, he being then a passenger on board the steamer Kentucky. The defendants plead not guilty, claiming that the act was that of the Confederate authorities.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge*—Stands adjourned until Monday, January 20, 1868, which will be motion day. Yesterday Judge Waldran, on application for *habeas corpus* in the case of the State vs L. Caldwell and Robert Johnson, charged with mule-stealing, discharged the defendants, on the ground of defective *mittimus.*

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. James Galvin—*habeas corpus*—the defendant was remanded to jail, the judge deciding the case to be one of murder in the first degree. It will be remembered the defendant stands charged with the murder of policeman Fenton, on Christmas day last.

SHELBY COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates from the wards of the city of Memphis and the district of Shelby county, is hereby called to assemble at the Greenlaw Opera House, city of Memphis, on *Friday, February* 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating Conservative Democratic candidates for the following offices, *to be* filled at the next March election:
For Sheriff of Shelby county.
For Register of Shelby county.
For Trustee of Shelby county.
For Tax Collector of Shelby county.
For Commissioner of Shelby county.
For Clerk of Common Law and Criminal Courts.
For Circuit Court Clerk, and
For Constables of City districts.

Each civil district outside of the city will be entitled to two, and each ward in the city four, delegates in the Convention. The wards and districts are requested to meet at their respective voting places on Saturday, February 8, 1868, and elect their delegates and delegates so chosen are earnestly requested to attend the County Convention, as no proxies will be recognized. Ward meetings at night. Districts at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the County Executive Committee.
fd M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

DISMISSAL OF TREASON SUITS.—In the United States Court the following "treason" suits have been dismissed from the docket of the United States Attorney: United States vs. W. F. Howard; same vs. William Forrest; same vs. Fil Thompson; same vs. J. F. Jackson; same vs. M. Jeff. Thompson; same vs. W. J. Anderson; same vs. Richard Cross; same vs. W. J. Morphies; same vs. Robert Cayce; same vs James Stennett; same vs. William Baker; same vs. Andrew Wilson; same vs. Calvin Shaw; same vs. Henry McKee; same vs. Alvin Jonson; same vs. Robert Cameron; same vs. Caleb Wharton; same vs. Peter Wharton; same vs. Major John Wharton; same vs. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price; same vs. Capt. Augustus Wimberly; same vs. Capt. Fowler; same vs. Drew Outlaw; same vs. Josiah White; same vs. Brig. Gen. Edward Rucker; same vs. William Reilly; same vs. William Jobe; same vs. Henry Brooks; same vs. Bradford Edwards; same vs. E. E. Tansill.

Nice Kid Gloves $1. Large stock of long legged and cavalry boots at one-half cost, at J. H. Lowenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street. Determined to sell out. Open till 9 p.m.

4-4 *Bleached* Domestics, 12½c. Brown Domestics, 10c. Linseys, 16½c. A No. 1 fine Cassimeres, 50c. Dress Goods, less than cheap. J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Call and see.

Ladies' Cloaks, $3. Misses' Cloaks, extra cheap. A No. 1 all Wool Blankets, $4 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all Linen Bosom Shirts, $1 50. Gents' good suits of Clothing, $6. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street, determined to sell out.

Gents' good Boots, $2. Boys' good Boots, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros. Clay building. Open till 9 p.m.

Nice white Handkerchiefs, 10c. Best Pins and Needles, 5c. Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c. Hoods, 50c. A No. 1 Nubias, 50c. Breakfast Shawls, 75c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building, open till 9 p.m.

All Linen Table Cloths, 75c. All Linen Towels, 17½c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. The goods must be sold.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

DO YOU WANT A FORTUNE?—Go to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, 280 Main street, and buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Springs." Tickets, $5.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine imported Vitella—Hamilton's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 235 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence.
ja1 dlt w3m W. F. DEADRICK.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1868.

☞ Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.
ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

ADREWS mrs M
Adamson mrs S
Allen miss R
BROWN miss M
Bayless miss L
Bowers mrs A T
Bateman mrs S E
Burns mrs E
Bowen miss A 2
Beasley mrs M E
Brown mrs M
Bradford mrs M P
Bishop miss M M
Burford mrs E (col)
CRANDALL mrs M A
Cooper mrs F M
Cinbran miss J
Camp S (col)
Crowder mrs M B
Conway miss S C
Caskie miss H P
Cunningham mrs
Collier mrs H
Chancellor mrs M E
Clark L (col)
DUGLIS mrs H
Dobgans miss E S
Dorsey miss A G
Daughtry miss V
Davis miss J
EDMONSON mrs
Estes miss M
FOX mrs M
Felix miss E
Fisher mrs G
Finely mrs E A (col)
Fisher mrs M J
GROSOMER mrs H
Giddings mrs E (col)
HUSBANDS mrs
Hicks mrs J M
Harris mrs E
Harris mrs N (col)
Horne miss J
Ralphin mrs F
Hahn mrs E
Horne mrs S A
Heiper miss K
Hancock mrs S
JONES miss L B
Jackson miss L M
Jones miss J
Jathus mrs D
Jinson mrs C
Jones C (col)
KIMBALL mrs M
Kimball mrs M J
Knowles O
LONG mrs E
Langtree mrs L P
Low miss F
Lea mrs A O
MULLER miss C
Morgan mrs A M
Miller mrs D
McGlennen mrs O
Marvel miss S (col)
Moore mrs M
Miller miss A
McMigan mrs
Miller mrs M (col)
Mulford mrs M
Mosier miss M
Mathews mrs V
McClanahan mrs A
NOYOS mrs M B
Nolton Mrs J
Nourents mrs T
PRICE mrs A
Peters N (col)
Pearce mrs C
Page miss M (col)
ROGERS mrs S
Raymond miss M
Reynolds mrs M
Radcliff mrs J
Rieg miss S
Ridge miss L
SMITH miss J
Smith mrs C A
Scott miss V
Scott John mrs V B
Shortle mrs
Steen mrs S
Shields M E
THOMAS mrs T H
High mrs J
Thomas mrs M
Tinder mrs M E
Temple miss N
Tompkins mrs D C
Tozer miss T
Thomas mrs P A (col)
WILLIAMS miss M
Wyatt miss S
Ward N M
Waters C
Wright mrs R D
Winfry miss A
Wall miss C
Williams miss K
Wilson mrs
Wakefield sarah E
YEAROW mrs M J 2
Yates miss L

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

ALLEN C S
Allen D
Anderson J
Armstrong J S
Ahearn J
Alley J W 2
Arnsted W
BURETT H
Bidwin B
Brown A
Bell P
Bradford R M
Bridget E M
Bigham R
Black B
Banwell R 2
Baine S
Bedford S B
Bowman Capt
Bell
Bass J C
Book L F
CHRISTY F
Cash J R
Campbell J M 2
Christ
Caldwell J C
Coggeshall J S B
Cowan
Cowden P
Coolen W A
Connolly W M
Clarke W B
Caldwell E W
DEZTALL A
Davis B
Davis H S
Denny J
Douglass J E
Dawson W
Dunlap J
Dunson J
Dowd S C
Dent W E
ELLS A B
Erskine G
Eldins Dr H B
Evans J B
Elliot W J
FORD E M
Fox K
Fenwick T
Fearles W F
GOLLY A L
Gilbert F P
Gamble W
Gilbert J B
Galloway J
Graham L
Grant P M
Griffin S S
Gross W
HENKENS
Hubbard A
Howe Capt C S
Holcomb E
Harden H (col)
Henderson M B
Humeston H
Hainer J
Hudson J J
Hume R C
Hamilton W
Hays W G
Hardaway C
IRON W
JAY C S
Jones C E
Jacobs E M
Jones M B
Johnson F B
Jones Dr W D
Jackson A (col)
KEYS S A
Kacy H
Killegrew D
Kirkham J P
Kinnel S M
Kelley W G
LORDON D
Lawton C F
Long J B
Lane J H
Lyons L
Leeman d S W
Lutz T
MORSE mr
Mathews G
Mason mr R M
Morris C F
Mills J J
Mars J
Manon R
Morrison C
Moore J
Motley J W
Metcham S
MCGEE C
McBean P
McKinney J
McClelland E
McNair J
McGinley J
McMahon P
NIXON H W
Nelson W
O
OHMGD
O'Connor J
O'Connor D
PRICE W
Pope
Phelan Col J
Page R E
Phipps A
Pinckney H (col)
Pollard W J
Pratt D
Patterson J E
Peck S
QUINLIN J C
REESE C
Robinson H
Roach T
Raynor mr
Roe H
Randolph T F
Russell U B
Rosser
Rosberry W H
SMITHER A
Starne J D
Sealy M D
Summerville J
Saville A
Steward J (col)
Sherry J
Stineman A P
Stephenson W
Shears P
Schoonfield W
Santhall R J
Street F
Smith A J & Co
THOMAS B 2
Tone H
Tate T G
Tompson J
Taylor S A
Tanner G
Turner P M
VAUGHN L
WHITE A
White C A
Winne G S
Weare G
Walters J
Wright J
Wait M
Wirt R H 2
Wilson S A
Willard S
Whitehead W
Wasem W
Willoughby W
Ward
Williams G (col)
YOUNG J

FOREIGN LIST.

BORO A
Cella L J
Franciscti G
Lavezzo M
Masi G B
Moni A
Bernero L
Devoto N
Lazzirini F
Tommasi E
Malatyta N
Poli A.
Botto miss M S
Castiglioni P
Lopez J M
Malatesto N
Michelet I L
Craverso P

INITIALS.

Southern Bank of Tennessee
C B M
Colored Methodist Church
U S Marshal
Agent Merchants' U Express

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified of my intention to apply to the President and Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for a re-issuance of a Certificate of sixty-four (64) shares of stock in said road, which have been lost or mislaid by me.
ja16 d15 w3t W. F. DEADRICK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Professor Villebrûle would respectfully announce to the public that he will, on Saturday, the 18th of January, open, at Lee Academy, a permanent school for instruction in the French Language. For the present, every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12 m., will be devoted to his class. All who feel interested in the same are cordially invited to meet him at this institution on that day. The classes will be arranged to suit applicants, and the terms in accordance with the times. ja16 1m

Overton Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

This new and spacious Hotel, pleasantly situated on Main street, the great business thoroughfare of the city, is now complete in all its appointments, and cannot be surpassed for elegance and comfort by any Hotel in the South or West. The Proprietor, late of the Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga., pledges himself to give entire

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, } MEMPHIS, January 17, 1868. }

Our banks report a large increase in Currency daily while Exchange is also offered in fair amounts. The demand is somewhat light but selling rates are not easier, except on New Orleans, which is offered by some of our discount houses at par, though the usual rate is $2 per $1000 premium.

Gold is still unsettled. The considerations producing this change of the market are claimed by the New York *Bulletin* to be as follows:

An unexpected exportation of specie set in last month, resulting from the inadequacy of our current exports to cover our maturing obligations upon the free importations of about three months ago. The depressed condition of the South, and the probability of its being unable to grow more than half a crop of cotton next year became more generally known and appreciated, and a speculative demand for cotton set in, which it is thought may cause a portion of the cotton crop to be held back from exportation until a late period, causing in the interim a free exportation of specie. The price of bonds in Europe failed to advance correspondingly with the decline in the gold premium, and consequently bonds were shipped from London to New York. Moreover, the tenor of the schemes of Congress for consolidating the debt and for rendering Government bonds subject to local taxation were construed by some as savoring of a lack of proper regard for the rights of bondholders. At the same time, the impression appears to have been gaining ground that in future Europe is likely to import a much less amount of our bonds than in the past, and that, being deprived of this means of paying for our importations, we shall be necessitated to ship a large amount of gold in settlement of foreign balances.

The parties operating upon these views appear disposed to make the most of them, and are at length being opposed by a party of strong sellers, who appear to consider that, all things considered, 135 is as high as gold should at present range. The "bear" side maintain that the supply coming out of the Treasury has not yet had its full effect upon the market; that, although we have been importing Five-Twenties, we are now exporting all we have lately received from Europe, that cotton is being shipped freely at higher prices, and is likely to realize for the rest of the cotton year more than during late weeks, that our imports for this season are likely to be very light; that, on the opening of navigation, we shall have a large surplus of produce for exportation; and that there is nothing in either the financial or political tendencies of Congressional legislation to excite uneasiness.

The New York market to-day opened at 138½, and at noon was 139. There is no counter demand, and brokers buy at 139¼.

City Scrip is still quiet. Brokers offer to sell at 45c in round lots, but ask 48@50c for small warrants. The offering figures vary from 42 to 44c, but we could learn of no transactions.

County and Police Warrants are unchanged.

Mr. Adolph Cordes was elected President of the German National Bank of this city. Mr. Cordes is a well known merchant, and has the entire confidence of our community.

The National Bank of Vicksburg collapsed a few days ago. It was a rotten concern and the result was anticipated.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at the opening to-day, Uplands 7¾d, Orleans 7¾d, and at noon there was no change. The New York market at the opening was dull but unchanged. At noon holders were asking an advance, but buyers were cautious and market quiet, and at the close the market was very active and strong but quotations unchanged. Sales for the day, 5500 bales. The sales in Liverpool to-day were 12,000 bales. Week's sales, 98,000, of which 17,000 were for export and 9000 to speculators. Stock on hand, 434,000 bales. Of this amount, 111,000 are American. Our market opened with middlings at 15½c, but before the close buyers were very hungry, and 16c was paid in several instances. A few good lots are left in market, and the entire stock is reducing rapidly. The demand covers all styles, but is heavier for better grades. The market was somewhat excited at the close with an upward tendency.

Stained	13 @14½
Ordinary	12½@13
Good Ordinary	14½@14
Low Middling	14½@15
Middling	15½@15¾
Strict Middling	16 @—
Good Middling	— @—

The closing Liverpool dispatch announced that market active and firm with Uplands 7¾d, Orleans 8d, and sales for the day 20,000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, } MEMPHIS, January 17, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,080
Received to-day	1,185
Received previously	142,282 143,467
	144,547
Exported to-day	1,579
Exported previously	135,691
Stock on hand and at present	8,886

Meats, more weaker than morning owing to the decline above. This decline, however, in other markets, was caused by the difficulty of shipping, and some parties who held meat here telegraphed to hold for higher rates. Sweet Clear Sides sold in the morning at 12¼ to 12½c, but the seller of the latter lot advanced his figures to 13½c. Mess Pork is firm at $22 50 to 23 00. A lot of Rump on consignment was closed out at $15 50. Bulk Sides are dull at 11½ to 12c; Shoulders, 8½ to 8¾c. Prime S. C. Hams, 15 to 17c. S. C. Canvassed, 18 to 19½c.

Lard is in good demand. Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c. Lard, in kegs, dull at 14½; tierce, 14c. There is no corn in market except in a retail way at 90c to $1; ear, in bulk on Bluffs, 80c. Oats 80c in store. Bran

NEW YORK CARDS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

—TO—

BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
RICE,	BEEF,
TOBACCO,	EGGS,
WINES,	FRUITS,
HOPS,	GRAIN,
ETC., ETC.	

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO,
RICE, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

dec27 1y

TERWILLICER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 189 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 109 Maiden Lane, near Pearl St. se5 dawlOm NEW YORK.

THE

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of all friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have in the past so liberally honored their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Tension Bar, and in unrivalled plain, or others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and well handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,

se5 dawlOm 783 Broadway, New York.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, on examination, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six years* that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments is remarkable for its power, great sweetness and Great Brilliancy, combining their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its pulsative power, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full length carved fronts and backs*, heavily carved legs and lyre, and the most highly finished and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

se20 dawly

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAUGH & DECKER, Patented December 24, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 1).

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard player.

Its elasticity is not impaired by moisture, abundantly proved by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened sound of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the cushion rubber, giving the full length of the cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The additional tightening of the cat-gut adds to the elasticity of the Cushion.

Mr. Jim Nicoll, Jr., has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is now complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for the Cue Cement adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
se5 tfe20 New York City.

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Soil, Manure, Planting, etc. It is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and is in fact the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published. ☞ Sent to all who apply, by return mail, post-paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK,

Jn5 ed 6t Rochester, N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

A TRUST in a trust deed made to me as Trustee by William B. Smallwood on the 4th of December, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 58, part 2, pages 369, 370, 371 and 372, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes therein specified to said White, and the interest on the same, the interest due December 4, 1867, not having been paid, I shall

On the 22d Day of January, 1868,

proceed to sell, at public auction, at the front door of the Law Courtroom, on second street in Memphis, at 10 o'clock a.m., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One acre of land in No. six, being a belt the full length of the said lot six, between parallel lines, and bounded on the one side by the division line between said lot six and lot seven in the survey and plan of the town of Farmville, and south of the Raleigh plank-road and fronting on the Farmville road, and which plan and survey of the town of Farmville is of record in Shelby county. Also, lot number seven, in said survey or plan of said town of Farmville, containing three acres, more or less. The equity of redemption is waived and the title is supposed to be good, but I sell only as trustee.

J. E. BELLOW, Trustee.

Memphis, Jan. 16, 1868. ja16 td

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the arket as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oc12.

Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Polly nisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,

Cordials, Liquors, and the

Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

au25 276 Front Street.

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

Jan28 1f

A. VACCARO, H. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Two Gin Stands for Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his large establishment on Frenchman's Bayou, Mississippi county, Ark., consisting of one Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and two Gin Stands, Workshop and Blacksmith Shop and Store House, all in good condition. Cypress timber can be floated by the bayou to the mill. Address Messrs. Wormeley, Joy & Co., Dr. F. G. Mosnock, and Mr. Briggs & Norton.

HENRY DICKINSON.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1867. dec26 1w

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Dye, late Dr. Dye, of Yale Farm, have been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the December Term, 1867, I therefore notify all persons having claims against said estate to pay such indebtedness to me; and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be over MATADM'x of REPTION. SALE.

dec15 Thos. J. Sale, dec'd.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2331—Peter J. Peters vs. Franklin Williams, ET appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Franklin Williams is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

R. B. Barnes, Sol. for Compl't. ja7 law4w

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis.

Clark, Ell & Co., plaintiffs, vs. W. Wyatt and D. Bryson, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case pursuant to Section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., etc., on the property of the defendant W. Wyatt—

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear at the Courtroom in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in January next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

By R. J. KATZ, Deputy Clerk.

By MASON HYDE, Deputy Clerk.

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, December 5th, 1867.

Angelo Marre, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Otshel, def't.

IT APPEARING from affidavit in this cause that a made in this case in pursuance of Section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc." on the property of the defendant, Joseph Otshel,

It is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Appeal.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.

A copy:

Sam. P. Rose, Attorney for Plaintiff.

dec5 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2319—G. W. Davis vs. Addie Winn, M. A. McElroy and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Addie Winn, Melissa A. McElroy, Thornton Haynie and William Haynie, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A Copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Wright & McKisick, Solicitors for complainants. ja7 law4w

Attachment Suit.

No. 1221 Ap.—Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

James Moore, Plaintiff, vs. John Slaughter, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied" on the property of the defendant, John Slaughter:

It is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at the Courtroom in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy:

L. B. EATON, Clerk.

S. D. THOMPSON, D. C.

King & Haughton, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ja12 law4w

Administrator's Notice.

Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, January 8, 1868.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted by the County court of Shelby county upon the estate of Abram Brinkley, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same with me, with proper vouchers, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. H. L. BRINKLEY, Admr.

ja12 law4w of Abram Brinkley, dec'd.

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH, HENL. DUNNING, CHARLES OSGOOD, } NEW YORK.

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND, Memphis, Tenn.

dec29 1f

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

CELEBRATED TONIC:

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

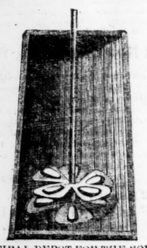
G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Perl & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O.

CHURN DASHER.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

Retail Price Everywhere, - $3 00



PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SOUTHERN States for "FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER," at the popular CHINA HALL of

EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT,

No. 321 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.,

and for sale by agents everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY in the UNITED STATES.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Agents Wanted

In every county in the United States for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Liberal inducements to active and reliable men.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Agents for the United States.

Madison, Gibson, Dyer,

Obion, Henry and Hardeman counties, Tenn.; and Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc and Yallobusha counties, Miss., are open to agency for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Apply immediately to

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Col. W. Underwood,

The popular candidate for municipal honors, says butter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. B. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Ask him if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price, $3 00, cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street.

Young Men

Who cannot make money at clerking, CAN with a little effort and a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us, and we will convince you.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
Agents for the United States.

Get One

Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER'S and try it; if not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Everybody Knows

The genial "Charlie" Morris. He says the FINLEY CHURN DASHER beats everything in Arkansas. John M. Woodson, of Germantown, is astonishing and delighting the good housekeepers of his neighborhood with the marvelous work of the DASHER. Can't please your wife and daughters better than by adding a DASHER to your household inventory. Only $3 00. Agents wanted everywhere.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.

"WHEN THE SILVER CHORD IS LOOSED, AND THE GOLDEN BOWL IS BROKEN."

CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

When the silver chord is loosed
And the golden bowl is broken—
When the spirit wings its flight,
And the last farewell is spoken—
Will you come when I am sleeping,
With a soft and gentle tread?
Or who love me while I'm living,
Will ye mourn me when I'm dead?

I always have thought—and 'tis no idle dreaming—
I never would live till I see honor age;
That the light of my youth would be suddenly darkened,
And the book of Life o'er with a half finished page!
But oh! 'twould be sweet if I knew when I'm sleeping,
And the broken harp lies in its slumber too there,
Some eye, while it bends o'er this leaf, will be weeping,
And drop on the grave of the minstrel a tear!
That those who have twined for me laurels the greenest,
And brought them to crown me while fresh in their bloom,
Would gather me then bright garlands of roses,
And scatter them all at the foot of my tomb;
And oh! if the spirits departed can wander
Back—back from the home of the angels and the—
I'll come and kneel by you, and bless you for weeping
And placing sweet flowers to bloom on the sod.
The birds I've loved!—the flowers I've cherished!—
All these will remain when I've passed away;
And the green earth will blossom when fond hopes have perished,
And I shall sleep low in my cold bed of c'ay;
But hearts that I've loved—oh! you'll not let me slumber,—
My name, and perchance every feature forget!
No soft-falling step round my lone grave to wander,
Nor loving hands twine a green wreath o'er the spot.
Ah, no!—when my harp shall be silent forever,
And its chords sound no more to the touch of my finger,
Remember how often its music hath thrilled me,
And how o'er some dear song I loved too to linger;
And when low-links are broken that once used to bind us,
And waken for me—though the lute may be broken—
Some song that my lips with your own used to sing;
Sere leaves are fit emblems of sorrow and grief!
While you think of a smile, or a loving word spoken,
But oh! I dread not to die!—for the grave hath no sorrow,
And death is at last but a long, dreamless rest,
But strike me a note from some sad broken string!
From which I may wake to the brighter to-morrow—
Oh! I dread not to die!—for the grave hath no sorrow,
And death is at last but a long, dreamless rest,
From which I may wake to the brighter to-morrow—
"That sleeps for the soul in the home of the blest!
But oh! to lie there—neglected!—forgot!—
My name to die, *even from the lips that I love!*—
No one that I've cherished to weep o'er the spot,
And only the grass spring my lone grave above.
To think that the birds I have loved will be singing,
And nature all around me be filling with mirth;
And only the green turf above me be springing,
While flowers are blooming all over the earth!
Oh! twine me sweet roses!—the dear little violet!—
And lilies—the purest, the fairest of all!—
Some leaf that was tinged by the sun as it set—
Or wet with the dew-drops that lovingly fall!
And oh! when the twilight steals in with the—
And the sunlight has died on the far distant wave,
The starslike the sentinels watching in heaven,
Will smile on the blossoms that lie on my grave;
And perchance from the land of the blessed and bright,
Some angel shall come its vigils will keep;
While under the flowers, the dew and the moonlight,
I shall lie calmly and sweetly asleep!
When the fair buds have died which the green leaves have shaded,
And Autumn's sere leaflets around my grave fall,
Then twine them above me, though withered and faded,
For I love dying flowers far better than all!
The blush of the bright rose of health may remind us—
But Life, like its beauty, is fading and brief;
And when low-links are broken that once used to bind us,
Sere leaves are fit emblems of sorrow and grief!
But oh! when the chill winds of Winter have blighted
The last leaf of green that has bloomed on each tree;
When the buds are all gone which the Summer has lighted,
Oh! then they will sigh a sad requiem for me!
And the sand-drifting storm sorrowfully will come,
At 9 a.m., Cairo at 4:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m. next day,
And strike me a note from some sad broken string!
As holy and pure as the kiss of a lover!
Oh! I dread not to die!—for the grave hath no sorrow,
And death is at last but a long, dreamless rest,
From which I may wake to the brighter to-morrow—
"That sleeps for the soul in the home of the blest!
But oh! to lie there—neglected!—forgot!—
My name to die, *even from the lips that I love!*—
No one that I've cherished to weep o'er the spot,
And only the grass spring my lone grave above.
To think that the birds I have loved will be singing,
And nature all around me be filling with mirth;
And only the green turf above me be springing,
While flowers are blooming all over the earth!
Oh! twine me sweet roses!—the dear little violet!—
And lilies—the purest, the fairest of all!—
Some leaf that was tinged by the sun as it set—
Or wet with the dew-drops that lovingly fall!
And oh! when the twilight steals in with the—
And the sunlight has died on the far distant wave,
The starslike the sentinels watching in heaven,
Will smile on the blossoms that lie on my grave;
And perchance from the land of the blessed and bright,
Some angel shall come its vigils will keep;
While under the flowers, the dew and the moonlight,
I shall lie calmly and sweetly asleep!
When the fair buds have died which the green leaves have shaded,
And Autumn's sere leaflets around my grave fall,
Then twine them above me, though withered and faded,
For I love dying flowers far better than all!
The blush of the bright rose of health may remind us—
But Life, like its beauty, is fading and brief;
And when low-links are broken that once used to bind us,
Sere leaves are fit emblems of sorrow and grief!
But oh! when the chill winds of Winter have blighted
The last leaf of green that has bloomed on each tree;
When the buds are all gone which the Summer has lighted,
Oh! then they will sigh a sad requiem for me!
And the sand-drifting storm sorrowfully will come,
And strike me a note from some sad broken string!
As holy and pure as the kiss of a lover!
Or pearls scattered there by the finger of God!
Oh! then I would slumber alone—all alone!
With no falling footstep to break my sweet rest,
For the snow is too pure to be trampled upon,
Nor cold would it lie on my still pulseless breast,
But oh! should you come when the snow-flakes have fallen,
Disturb not one garland that droops o'er the—
Speak softly—tread lightly!—and whisper while passing:
"My footsteps are treading upon holy ground!"
But oh! when the blossoms again shall be springing,
And warmth it is falling o'er mountain and plain—
When the birds in the green of the trees shall be singing,
Then come to the place where I slumber again;
And remember the time when I would rejoice—
When I smiled—when I sorrowed—and wept with you too;
And when still is my heart, and mute is my voice,
Oh! sigh still my name and my memory with you!
I'll not hear the winds that are sighing above me;
I shall not see the flowers that bloom o'er the spot!—
But 'twill sweeten my rest if the hearts that now love,
Will not let me slumber alone and forgot!

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Eight Hundred and Seven

(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.

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Of the *Christian Advocate*, Col. E. Whitmore, of the *Public Ledger*, Dr. R. H. Rivers, of the Somerville Female College, Dr. M. W. Phillips, of the *Southern Farmer*, for their opinion of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and you will soon own one.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The *Herald's* special, dated Havana 16th, says the city government of Havana held an extra session to-day. Returns in regard to the health of the city are very favorable, and it is believed certain bills of health will soon be issued. The *Tel Diario* of Cuba, says FINLEY DASHER. G. B. Winchell, of Cincinnati, says nothing equal to the DASHER. Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., uses one of the DASHERS. Col. H. K. Strong, of Dixon, Ill., pronounces the DASHER a success. Dr. J. M. Owen, of Russellville, Ky., says it can't be beat. The venerable editor of the Jackson Whig, W. W. Gates, does not hesitate to recommend the DASHER in highest terms. And so will anyone that buys one. It will TRY IT. Retail Price, $3 00. Exclusive agencies and good terms to the right sort of men with a small capital. Call up on, or write to,

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MONTREAL, January 14.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at St. Andrews at midnight on the 14th. The same shock was slightly felt here, accompanied by an unusually loud noise.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic, now in convention, yesterday elected Gen. Logan, of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. Owen, of Philadelphia, Senior Vice Commander. Two hundred and forty-three thousand persons are represented by the delegates now here.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met in mass convention to-night. Gen. Sickles occupied the Chair. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois; Gen. Nathan Kimball, of Indiana; Gen. Jas. B. McKean, of New York; Gen. D. Halstead, of New Jersey, and Maj. Clayton McMichael, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the veteran soldiers and sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and flag, fully recognize the claims of U. S. Grant, General of the Army of the United States, to the confidence of the people, and recommend him for the office of President of the United States, in implicit confidence that the victories won under his guidance in war will be fully carried out by him in peace by such measures as shall secure the full fruits of our exertions.

SPRINGFIELD, January 17.—Hon. P. G. Wood decided that he could not comply with Gen. Pope's orders, in regard to placing negroes on juries, without violating his official oath, and yesterday his court was suppressed with martial authority. At a meeting of the bar of Dallas county, Judge Wood was unanimously sustained.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—McCardle's case will come up before the Supreme Court to-day.

Gen. Ord had an interview with the President, and assured him that negro suffrage never could be successfully consummated in the South.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The *Time's* Washington special says Patent Commissioner Theaker's resignation was accepted and he has retired.

PITTSBURG, January 17.—The river is falling, with five feet in the channel. Thermometer 18°.

ATLANTA, January 16.—The Controller of the State refused to recognize Gen. Meade's authority, and a general order was issued this evening from headquarters removing John T. Barnes, said Controller, and appointing Capt. Charles Wheaton, of the 33d infantry, to his place.

NEW YORK, January 17.—An Atlanta special says that the State Treasurer surrendered the keys, but refused to give up the money or books.

A Florida committee have petitioned Gen. Meade to postpone the Florida Convention for thirty days, to correct registration frauds, but after telegraphing to Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade did not order its postponement.

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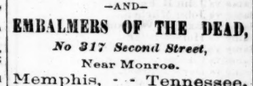

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